

WEST KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 9, 1861

There ought to be more done than the real of this Committee. The Legislature ought promptly to meet the issue between loyalty to the Government and open defection. The Senate stands 72 to 11, and the House 75 to 25, and yet with these immense majorities, these eloquent proofs of the devotion of Kentucky to the Union, one week has passed away of the session, and while we have heard all the changes rung upon Secession resolutions, not one word has been said for the Union, and there is as yet no record on the journals to show its loyalty. Why, men of Kentucky, do you pause? why hesitate to carve upon the history of the passing hour the same noble sentiment that graces the contribution-stone of your State to the Washington Monument, and inscribe in letters of fire that as Kentucky was the first new State to enter the Union, she will be the last to go out of it? You have your noble and chivalric brother, Gen. Robert Anderson, now in your midst; let your Legislature ask him to head your citizen soldiers to preserve the peace and drive off your enemies, and if you have not the ability yourselves, then let him call in the Federal troops to your assistance. Every hour's delay is fatal; you must choose between the Government of Jeff. Davis, with its robberies, atrocities and villainies, and the Government which your fires kindled and sent down to you as the noblest heritage ever given to man. I hope to see this done this very day. I have to mail my letters just after an early breakfast, and of course cannot enlighten my readers by stating things in advance of their happening; but I have heard enough to convince me that before sunset the telegraph will flash over to the loyal States the determination of Kentucky to enlist for the war, and prosecute it with all her energy for the preservation of the Union.

The rebels make high pretenses of practicing

From Our Special Correspondent.
ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9, 1861.

make a demon blood, the best plan is to treat them to a few doses of their own medicine. Their last act of cold-blooded murder, in plunging a hundred innocent people, men, women, and children, into the jaws of death, by partially burning the bridge on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, has filled their cup of iniquity to overflowing, and you may look to see them visited with a punishment proportioned to their crimes. This act of diabolical wickedness has sent a thrill of horror throughout the State, and all except those who have gone stark mad and seem to be utterly destitute of conscience, reason and common sense, cry out for the speedy destruction or expulsion of these fiends in human shape. A much larger force of cavalry has been sent out in different directions to scour the State and hunt those lawless murderers down.

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AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 9, 1861.
A gentleman, J. [redacted], a student of Antioch Col.

The sensation produced by Fremont's proclamation was tremendous, and threats against Gen. F.'s life were numerous and loud. No incident of the war has sent such terror through their hearts, and already the

The report of the battle of the 21st is expected to follow soon:

Opportunistically informed of the determination of the enemy to advance on Manassas, my advanced brigades on the night of the 16th of July, were made aware from these headquarters of the impending movement, and in exact accordance with my instructions, a copy of which is appended, marked "A," their withdrawal within the lines of Bull Run was effected with complete success during the day and night of the 17th ult. In the face of, and in immediate proximity to a largely superior force, despite a well planned, well executed

narrow for a combined movement in force, Gen. Longstreet recalled them to the south bank. Meanwhile the remainder of Early's infantry and artillery had been called up—that is, six companies of the 24th Regt.

The medical officers serving with the regiments of

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HISTORY OF ITS COMMISSARIAT—THE EXPERIENCE OF A COMPANY.

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